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MARGARITA SHARPII, A NEW ALASKAN GASTROPOD.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Margarita Sharpii n. sp.

Shell thin, of low-conoid form, with extremely broad funnel-shaped umbilicus and very rapidly expanding whorls. Color, dull salmon or brick-pink, becoming ashy on the spire and within the umbilicus. Sculpture, numerous spiral cords and threads, which on the spire are strong, alternately smaller, then with a tertiary series intercalated, the whole becoming less pronounced on the last whorl,



FIG. 1.

where by further intercalation of threads the spirals become very numerous in some individuals, and in others mostly obsolete; the base with close, strong spiral cords outside the edge of the umbilicus; the whole surface with fine, crowded and somewhat lamellar growth-striae, the spire with some spaced coarser radial riblets. Whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, very rapidly expanding, the last at the aperture about three times the width of the preceding (seen from above); gently convex; periphery angular; base convex, the umbilical region broadly excavated, nearly as large as the aperture. Aperture large, very oblique, salmon colored within, with brilliant green reflections, but having a wide border within the lip appearing dull whitish from in front, but showing red and white reflections seen from below. Peristome thin, deeply excised in the umbilical region, above the excision produced forward as a low wall curving around the umbilical edge, continuing as far as the posterior termination of the outer lip. Alt. 7.5, greater diam. 14, lesser 11 mm.

Operculum concave externally, with about 8 closely coiled whorls with slightly free overlapping edges.

Dutch Harbor, Unalaska (Dr. B. Sharp, June 21, 1896).

The relations of this species are with *M. umbilicalis* Brod. & Sowb. and *M. vorticifera* Dall.¹ The former of these is a Greenland species with the glossy surface and rounded whorls of the North Atlantic Margaritas. *M. vorticifera* is found in the Aleutian Islands, and

¹Manual of Conchology, XI, p. 288, pl. 59, f. 48-50,

was taken by Dr. Sharp at Unalaska. It resembles *M. Sharpii* closely in color, texture and sculpture, but differs from it in the following particulars of form: Seen from above the whorls of *M. Sharpii* increase in breadth very much more rapidly, the last becoming far broader near the aperture. The umbilical area in *M. vorticifera* is broad and excavated, but the umbilicus proper is comparatively small, round and deep; while in *M. Sharpii* the excavated area is not only much larger, but the entire cavity is widely open to its beginning. In *M. vorticifera* the columellar margin of the peristome is broadly concave along the margin of the "funnel," passing into a subtriangular dilation above (well shown in the front view of Dall's original figures), which impinges upon the circular umbilicus and to a small extent vaults it over, as in many *Helices*. In *M. Sharpii* the columellar margin is much more deeply excised, and its continuation above forms a raised wall curving around the entirely open and far wider umbilicus.

Types are No. 70, 554 of the conchological collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.